D Dis 489/55

C. G. F. 7]

GOVERNMENT OF COORG

..... File No.....

Serial No.....

195 .

( )

Month and year of Record.....195

SUBJECT

Books and Publications.

The Indian Institute of Public Administration - Journal on Public Administration - Subscription for - orders relating to

Previous References	Later References

WD—476—CGP—4,000—12-11-55.

D.Dis- 489/58

The Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi-1

The P.M.C. may kindly be pleased to

The Director of the above Institute wishes to inform that this Institute was established in March 1954 under the Presidentship of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India.

The principle objects of this Institute are :-

2 To provide for the study of Public Administration and allied subjects by organising study and training courses, Conferences and discussion groups;

3 To undertake research in matters relating to public Administration and the machinery of Government;

4 To publish periodicals, research papers and books on Indian Administration;

To serve as a forum for

for exchange of ideas and experiences and a clearing house of information on Public Administration in general

Sample copies of the first two 5
issues of their journal, entitled
The Indian Journal of Public
Administration" ~~are being~~ have been sent by
this Institute. This journal is
the official organ of the Institute
devoted to the study of Public
Administration: It provides a common
forum for exchange of information
and ideas on the subject. It contains
views, authoritative contributions
by distinguished Administrators,
academicians & public men:

The Journal is published 6
quarterly: It is supplied free of
charge to the members of the Institute.
The minimum annual subscription for individual membership is Rs. 25.

~~As soon as the Director or any~~
~~body else sends us the sample~~
~~copies of this journal if it ready~~
~~for publication~~
~~I shall place orders.~~

The first two quarterly issues appear to contain many important and useful articles for officials as well as the public. It is for consideration whether 3 copies of the Journal may be subscribed for - one for the Secrett, one for the Assembly Library and one for the Rajahmundry Gandhi Public Library, And whether a copy of the letter may be sent to the Principal Govt. College and the S.E.O. Cocanada with the request to subscribe for copies of the Journal for the College and the High School. The annual subscription for the Journal is Rs. 10. For orders.

Jtr
18.7.55

Chief

May be agreed
Jtr
30/7/55

~~A.L.O.~~

~~C.M.~~

YS
Vm
2/9.

14.9.55

9/ Draft letter submitted. Encls. c/s put up on the Secn for signature. Draft Sanction order debiting the 14/10/55. expenditure to the head "25- General Administration - D. Chief Secretariat - (voted) (1) Chief Secretariat - (1. contingencies - Office expenses and misc." in the budget for 1955-56, is submitted for approval.

agreed.
this file has been misplaced
dilayed. Jtr
28/10/55 31/10/55

Jtr
14/X/55

Jtr
14-10-55

Chief

Finished
Issued. This file

Letter No. 8714, dated the 11th/16th Nov. 1955, from the S.E.O; Coorg; Mercara.

The P.U.C may kindly be perused. 10

The S.E.O, Coorg, in his letter, requests that the sanction may be accorded for Rs. 10/3/- towards the subscription for the Journal including the money order Commission

It is stated that the expenditure may 12
be met from the Head "37- Education - E - General
(i) Inspection & - Contingencies - Office expenses
and miscellaneous."

If is for orders whether the sanction for 13
Rs. 10/3/- may be accorded

18/XI/55.

21-11-55

pl speak
19/11/55

Chkg
14

May be sanctioned.

21/11/55

M.X.O

26/11

Place see paras 13 and 14 of Note

Note. Draft sanction order put up for approval.

29/XI/55.

30.11.55

2/12/55.

Issued — 170 i
6-12-55

1

Telephone (47450
(42581

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Sapru House, Barakhamba Road,
New Delhi-1

The Chief Secretary,
Government of Coorg,
Coorg.

Dear Sir,

The Indian Institute of Public Administration was established in March 1954 under the presidentship of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India.

The principal objects of the Institute are: to provide for the study of public administration and allied subjects by organising study and training courses, conferences and discussion groups; to undertake research in matters relating to public administration and the machinery of government; to publish periodicals, research papers and books on Indian administration; and to serve as a forum for exchange of ideas and experiences and a clearing house of information on public administration in general.

We are mailing separately sample copies of the first two issues of our journal, entitled THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. The journal is the official organ of the Institute, devoted to the study of public administration. It provides a common forum for exchange of information and ideas on the subject. It contains authoritative contributions by distinguished administrators, academicians and public men. The editorial board consists of:

<u>Editor</u>: Shri S.B. Bapat, I.C.S.,
Establishment Officer,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Govt.of India.
Director, O & M Division,
Cabinet Secretariat.

<u>Editorial Board</u>: i) Prof.D.G. Karve,
Director, PEO, Planning Commission,
Chairman, Standing Committee
of Co-operative Training,
Agriculture Credit Dept.,
Reserve Bank of India,
Ex-Director, Indian Institute
of Public Administration,
Ex-Principal, Willingdon College.

....2

ii) Prof.V.K.N. Menon,
Professor of Political Science,
Patna University.

iii) Prof.S.V. Kogekar,
Professor and Head of the
Department of Economics and
Politics,
Fergusson College,
Poona.

The journal is published quarterly. It is supplied free of charge to the members of the Institute.

For non-members, the subscription rates are as under:-

	India	Foreign
Annual (post free)	Rs.10- 0-0	£1- 0-0
Single copy (postage extra)	2- 8-0	0- 5-0

We hope you will enjoy reading the journal and wish to become regular subscriber either direct or as member of the Institute. We shall also be grateful if you will bring the journal to the notice of others who are likely to be interested.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

S.B. Bapat

(S.B. BAPAT)
Director Pro tem.

No. D.6.14745/53
D-Dis. 489/55.

Mercara, dt. 5-11-55

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Legislative Assembly / Secretary, Mercara Mahathma Gandhi Public Library, / The Principal, Govt. College, Mercara / The State Educational Officer, Coorg, with the request that the above journal may kindly be Subscribed for. The annual subscription for the journal is Rs.10/-

Chief Secretary

Jtr 7.11.55
(4-10-1) 14/10/55

3

No.A.6. 14482/55.
D.Dis.489/55

Mercara, dated the 1-11-55

Subject:-Books and Periodicals-The Indian Institute of Public Administration-Journal on Public Administration-~~purchase~~ subscription for-order relating to-

,.....,

ORDER.

Sanction is accorded to an incur an expenditure of Rs.10/-(Rupees ten) only, being the annual subscription ~~charges of~~ for the quarterly issues of the Journal on Public Administration ~~required for use in this Office from the quarter~~ commencing from the quarter July-September, 1955 to April-June, 1956.

The expenditure will be debited to the head ' 25-General Administration-D.~~Chief~~ Civil Secretariat-(Voted)(i) Chief Secretariat-4.Contingencies-Office expenses and misc.' in the Coorg State Budget for the year 1955-56.

By order of the Chief Commr.

Chief Secretary.

14/X/55.

To

The Accountant General, Mysore, Bangalore, through the Finance Secretary, Coorg.

The Finance Secretary, Coorg.

The Treasury Officer, Coorg.

The bill Clerk, Chief Secretariat, for necessary action. A Govt. Draft for Rs.10/- on the State Bank of India, New Delhi, in favour of the Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Sapru House, Barakamba Road, New Delhi-1, may be obtained.

14.10.55

G. F. R. 3.]

*SLIP TO ACCOMPANY CLAIMS FOR MONEY, OF DISBURSING OFFICERS ON TREASURIES.

Major Head 25 — General Administration — D — Civil Secretariat —

Minor Head Voted (i) Chief Secretariat — 4 — Contingencies —

Sub-head Office expenses and miscellaneous"

No. of voucher [illegible] dated .....

Particulars of expenditure: Rs. 10-0-0

(for the issue of a Govt. Draft)
vide Sanction order No. 14482/55, D.Dis 489/55, dated the 1st Nov 1955, being the annual subscription for the quarterly issue of the Journal on Public Administration, commencing from the 1st quarter July-Sept 55 to April-June 56.

Previous expenditure ... . Rs.

Expenditure including this bill Rs.

Signature of the Drawing Officer.

Paid seal

Date

Designation. Chief Secretary to the Govt.

3/11/55

18/11/55

.....Treasury.
Sub-Treasury.

Signature of the Treasury Officer.

---

*To be filled in and returned by the Treasury or Sub-Treasury Officer with Cash/Draft, etc.

Please hand over the draft to person amount
Sri Mohd Hussain of this office.

Chief Secretary.

WD—280—CGP—20,000—4-10-1954.

IMMEDIATE.

GOVERNMENT OF COORG
CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

No.A.6/14481 /55.
D.Dis.489/55.

MERCARA, the 1

From: Shri I.C. Subbiah, M.A., B.L.
Chief Secretary to the
Government of Coorg,
MERCARA.

To: The Director,
Indian Institute of Public A
Sapru House, Barakamba Road,
NEW DELHI -1.

SUBJECT: THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC
SUBSCRIPTION FOR

Sir,

I am directed to refer to yo
letter dated 'Nil' on the above subje
to request that the quarterly issues
above journal commencing from the th
July-September, 1955 to April-June,
kindly be sent to this office. I am
that a sum of Rs.10/- being the annua
cription for the above journal has b
separately by m.o. today.

Yours fa

(I.C. S
CHIEF SE

'RAN'/18-11-'55.

IMMEDIATE.

GOVERNMENT OF COORG
CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

No.A.6/14481/55.
D.Dis.489/55.

MERCARA, the 1st November, '55

From: Shri I.C. Subbiah, M.A., B.L.,
Chief Secretary to the
Government of Coorg,
MERCARA.

To: The Director,
Indian Institute of Public Administration,
Sapru House, Barakamba Road,
NEW DELHI-1.

SUBJECT: THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
SUBSCRIPTION FOR -

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter dated 'Nil' on the above subject, and to request that the quarterly issues of the above journal commencing from the the quarter July-September, 1955 to April-June, 1956, may kindly be sent to this office. I am to add that a sum of Rs.10/- being the annual subscription for the above Journal has been sent separately by m.o. today.

Yours faithfully,

(I.C. SUBBIAH)
CHIEF SECRETARY.

'RAN'/18-11-'55.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

R. C. Dis. No. 8714

Mercara, Coorg.

Dated 11th Nov., 1955.

16th

From

THE STATE EDUCATIONAL OFFICER, COORG,
MERCARA.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Coorg,
MERCARA.

Sir,

Subject:- PUBLICATION ENTITLED "INDIAN JOURNAL FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION" - SANCTION REQUEST.
Reference:-

Page 2 of 6

With reference to your endorsement No.A.6. 14745/55 D.Dis. 483/55 dated 5th November, 1955 on the subject mentioned above I request you to kindly accord necessary sanction to incur an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 10/3/- towards the subscription fee the Journal including the money order commission.

The expenditure may be met from the Head "37-Education - E-General -(i) Inspection 4- Contingencies - Office expenses and missellaneous".

Yours faithfully,

(M.A. Chengappa.) 15/11

STATE EDUCATIONAL OFFICER,
COORG. MERCARA.

15/11/55 15-11-55

ABR/

CO-OPERATION

[For Primary Students]

CO-OPERATION

Ramgopal is a farmer. He grows paddy in his field. To raise this crop, he has to sow the seed now. To make it a good crop, he has to manure the land. A lot of work has also to be done on the field. He and his family do part of it. For the rest, he engages labourers. He has to pay them for this work. Months later, the crop will be ready. He will keep part of it for himself and his family. The rest he will sell in the

bazaar. That will get him some money. This money will come to him only many months later. But now he needs it for buying the seed. He also requires it for paying the labourers. So he wants some one to give him money now and he will pay it back after selling the crop.

Ramgopal is not the only farmer who needs money this way. There are others, too, who require it. On the other hand, there are also some rich farmers. They have more money than they need. They can spare some of it to Ramgopal and others. Now,

suppose all these come together. Then those who can spare the money can give it to those who need it. This is what happens in a "Co-operative Credit Society." Those who are in a society help one another and thus help themselves. They do not want help from other people. Self help, they feel, is the best help. They know and trust one another. So they get together some money from among themselves. When the money they put together is not enough they borrow from others who trust them. From this pool of money, they make loans to Ramgopal and others who need money.

How does the society get all this money? Why will others keep their money with the society? They do so because they think their money is safe. But, how is their money safe? Their money is safe because the society is a group of persons. You and I will not trust X or Y alone. But we will trust a group. A group of individuals is stronger than one individual. Haven't you seen how groups of ants work together? Each ant is so tiny and weak. Still, an army of ants can carry away your biscuit from your table to their hole. They can do it because they work as a group.

They can do it because they pull together. Co-operation means our working together to get what we all want. There is something which you and I and a few others want. If I try alone, I may not get it. If you try alone, you may not get it. But if you and I and all of us work together, then we become strong. We get what we are after. Well, this is how Ramgopal gets the money he now wants.

Ramgopal gets another gain too. There are some soacwrs in the village. They are very rich. They can easily spare him money.

But they will not give it unless Ramgopal promises to return very much more than what he had taken. The Co-operative Society does not ask for so much. Suppose you take, for instance, one hundred rupees from the sowcar. When you pay the money back after one year, you may have to pay one hundred and twenty rupees. On the other hand, suppose you took it from a society you may have to pay only one hundred and eight or one hundred and ten rupees. This is the difference between the society and the sowcar.

Now, all of you, children, need pencils. You also need note-books. Then you need text-books. You can have your own co-operative society to get these things. And you can get your teacher to help you in this job. Because the shop will be your own shop, your pencil will cost less. Because you will yourself order books, your text-books will come in time.

People working together can do many things. There are some societies of people who weave cloth. Then you have societies of those who sell milk. You have

Now, all of you, children, need pencils. You also need note-books. Then you need text-books. You can have your own co-operative society to get these things. And you can get your teacher to help you in this job. Because the shop will be your own shop, your pencil will cost less. Because you will yourself order books, your text-books will come in time.

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People working together can do many things. There are some societies of people who weave cloth. Then you have societies of those who sell milk. You have

also societies of those who want to build their own houses. In all these, the method is the same. They are groups of persons. These persons know one another. There are some things they all want to have. Or there is some thing they all want to do. They work together and get what they need. This way of doing things is the co-operative way. It is not only a way of business but a way of life, *viz.*, "One for all and all for one."

Printed at
The Union Printers Co-op. Industrial Society Ltd.
New Delhi—Telephone 44933.

Published by
Ministry of Food & Agriculture Govt. of India.
New Delhi.

CO-OPERATION

[For Secondary Schools]

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation is a way in which we can work together to get what we need. In a "Co-operative Society", we work together because we all have a common object. We do not work together because any one has forced us to do so but because we know one another, because we appreciate that our needs are common, and because we trust one another. We do not want to depend on outside help. Yet, others trust us because we work

together and not in isolated units and are willing to proffer aid if we should need it. This is the method of Co-operation. By this method, the individual who is weak becomes strong in union with others. All who join the union, attain their common end by joint effort. To work together in this way, persons become "members" of what is known as a "Co-operative Society."

Now, let us see some examples of such societies. You must have seen and used cloth woven by hand in your village or in your town. Perhaps your dhoti or your towel is made out of handloom

cloth. Mills also produce cloth. Now, the mills belong to the rich. They have huge machines. They turn out thousands of yards of cloth every day. They produce fine types of cloth which many people eagerly buy. Compared to these mills, therefore, the hand-loom weaver is almost nowhere. He is a poor man. He works with his hands. He weaves only a few yards every day. He cannot easily get the yarn he needs. He cannot easily sell the cloth he has woven. He needs money to carry on his living till he gets some money of his own by selling his cloth. Yet no one is willing to

lend him any money because he is poor and his trade is risky. This is the plight of the handloom weaver in our country. Here and there, some weavers have formed their own co-operative societies. What does a society do for them ? By bringing them together, it gives them a strength which no single weaver can have by himself. If it is difficult to get yarn, the society buys it in a large quantity from the spinning mill and gives it to the weavers. If the weaver has no work, it employs him and gives him a fair wage. If the weaver cannot sell the cloth, it helps him to sell it, by opening a shop for

handwoven cloth. It gives publicity to this cloth so that people know the types of cloth available and their good points. It also helps to teach the weavers the best way of weaving and to tell them which are the types of cloth needed by the public. Now all this, no single weaver can, by himself, do. By coming together as a group, they can do all this and more too. The Government is nowadays trying to help the weaver in many ways. Here again, a society makes it possible for the weavers to receive the help jointly and to get the maximum advantage out of it.

Let us see another example of a co-operative society. This concerns school boys and college students. Now, there are a few things which you all need. These are, for instance, pencils, pens, erasers, paper, note-books and text-books. Ordinarily, you buy these from a private shop or a few private shops. Sometimes you do not get the type of pencil or paper you need. But, why? Because the shop is for everybody and not for you alone. Or, sometimes, you are charged an anna more for a pencil or a few annas more for a text-book in one shop than in the other. Also, they usual-

ly charge a little more than they should. Yet another thing happens frequently. It is that you do not get the text-book when you need it but only a month or two later. You can change all this. But there is one thing you should do. You should organise a STUDENTS' CO-OPERATIVE STORE. This will be your own store. Through it, you can get the type of things you need. And you can also get them as soon as you need them. Because the business of the store is your business, its profit will be your profit. To start the business, each of you will have to lend some money. This is called share

capital. All this money will be pooled and a few things will be bought with that money. Every year, the society will give you a share out of its profit. How much of the profit you get will depend on how much you originally advanced. You may also get an extra share of the profit; depending on the size of your purchases from the store. The cost of your pencil or of your text book will also be less because you are buying it yourself from whosoever has produced it in wholesale. On the other hand, suppose you bought it from the shopkeeper. He would charge you some thing extra for doing this job for you.

You can also get what you need promptly from your store, because you have yourself to place the order, Only you should see that when you have set up your store you do not purchase from any where else except from your shop. In this way the more you purchase through your store, the greater is its strength and the larger your profit. You help others by helping yourself. But as you are all yet young students, initially, you will have to take your teacher's help in running your store. He can join your store as a promoter. But still it is *your* store. You should learn how to run it and you can. This will also teach you

how to use the *Co-operative method* in doing other things and achieving other aims after you complete your education and enter life outside the school. Then, you will see that the co-operative method can be used in every walk of life. All that is necessary is that a group of men who know and trust one another should, as friends, come together and work jointly to fulfil a common purpose. Then it will be CO-OPERATION and it will succeed.

Co-operation

FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

CO-OPERATION

It is very old but very true adage that union is strength. It is also a widely accepted motto that self-help is the best help. Co-operation represents a combination of these two concepts in practice for solving the problems which face various classes of persons in our society. The co-operative method is that by which a group of persons, who know one another and who have a common objective in view, come together in a Co-operative Society and work together to realize the objective which they share. It is essential that they should come together because they know and trust one another and not because they are compelled to do so by any outside

agency. It is equally important that they should work together in a democratic manner. All those who come together must have an equal right to participate in the organisation and should share equally the fruits of their common effort. Further, they should not depend upon outside help but primarily on their mutual help; in other words, they should help themselves by helping one another. These are some of the main ideas which govern the manner in which the co-operative movement functions and these are broadly reflected in co-operative practice as it has developed in this country during the last five decades.

India being a predominantly agricultural country, the largest number of societies organised in India so far have been those which provide credit to the agriculturists. There are about

a lākh and a quarter of these societies with about 60 lakhs of members. They made loans amounting to Rs. 30 crores in 1953-54. To appreciate the part played by these societies in helping the cultivator, one has to know the conditions under which the agriculturist gets the credit he requires. The cultivator needs credit for various purposes such as the purchase of seed or manure or for paying wages to labour employed on the farm or for digging a well or for purchasing a bullock or reclaiming waste land. Apart from all this, the cultivator also wants some credit to enable him to meet his domestic expenses till the crop is harvested. The Indian cultivator usually incurs large expenses for ceremonial purposes too and, for these again, he needs credit. To obtain the credit required for all these purposes, it is to the

village money lender, or trader that the cultivator turns. Though the money lender, no doubt, provides the credit needed by the farmer, the rate of interest he charges is usually excessive. Besides, it is not unusual for the illiterate cultivator to be cheated by a manipulation of accounts. The result is that, when bad agricultural seasons and his own improvidence add to these difficulties, the peasant virtually becomes a prisoner of debt. This debt, in turn, leads, sooner or later, to the loss of the land owned by him through mortgage and subsequent sale. Nor is this the whole story. Not only in the matter of credit but even in regard to getting a good price for his crop, is the Indian cultivator handicapped. Having no funds to carry on his livelihood for long after the harvest, he immediately disposes of the crop. In other words, not being able to hold the

crop for a better price, he loses in the bargain. As neither the roads nor the means of transport are satisfactory, he is willing, (even if not forced) to part with the crop in the village instead of carrying it to the market place where it might fetch a better price. Being uneducated and unorganised, he is helpless in the face of the dishonesty of the unscrupulous trader who uses false weights and measures and levies unauthorised charges of every description; which together reduce the value he finally receives for his crop. Not possessing any organisation for "processing" his produce whether it be that of de-husking rice, or the decortication of groundnut or the conversion of wheat into *atta*-he loses a good share of the price paid by the ultimate consumer which could have otherwise come to him. Now the cumulative of all these disadvantages is that the cultivator

is almost helpless and the village moneylender or trader commands a monopolistic position from which he can dictate terms, whether they be in regard to the rate of interest on loans advanced to the cultivator or the price paid for the crop purchased from him.

It is, no doubt, true that a cultivator, by himself, can provide no match to the influence and power of the moneylender and trader. But it would be a different story if cultivators came together in a group and gave themselves the benefits of co-operative organisation. The Co-operative Society would give them a strength which they could not otherwise possess. Organised into a credit society, they can pool their own resources, obtain deposits from others and borrow from the central Co-operative Bank, and from out of this pool of funds, make loans,

at a reasonable rate of interest, to their members for various purposes and for various periods for which they need credit. Organised into a marketing co-operative, they can pool their produce and transport it to the market centre and obtain the best price for it by bargaining and selling together. Organised into a processing co-operative, they can themselves make sugar out of their sugar-cane or oil out of their castorseed or groundnut and make gains which would have otherwise gone to one or more middlemen. Organised into a milk supply co-operative, the cultivators who own milch cattle and sell milk or ghee, as a subsidiary occupation, can ensure that their milk and milk products get an assured sale and fetch a reasonable price. If they are numerous enough and can pool a sufficiently large quantity of milk, they can arrange for its pasteurisation and for its

quick transportation over a long distance, as they have been able to do in the Kaira District of the Bombay State. Organised into a housing co-operative, they can obtain loans from the Government, which can be repaid in convenient monthly instalments over a number of years, jointly buy plots of land at reasonable prices, construct houses under the guidance of an engineer whom they can together employ, and plan to have a colony with well-laid-out roads, park, school, hospital etc.

Not only in the life of the agriculturist but in every aspect of the economic life of the community, can the co-operative organisation be employed to serve a socially useful purpose. Thus, the students who go to school or college may organise their own co-operative stationery store so

that they get stationery of the specifications which they require, at prices which are fair and at the time when they are needed. So too, can the common man obtain his requirements of groceries through a co-operative consumer store which, if run successfully, should help to give him gains in the form of better quality as well as lower price. Again, the handloom weavers who are faced with a depression can form themselves into a co-operative society to obtain regular supplies of yarn, to arrange for the sale of cloth produced by them with the aid of show rooms, sales depots and organised publicity, and to channel effectively the aid preferred by the Government to help. Women, too, can form themselves into a co-operative industrial society and spend their leisure hours usefully in making garments or doing embroidery work or

above but must derive its strength from below, that is, by having its roots firmly established in the widest measure of popular participation and support. The ideals of co-operation are so noble, its methods so efficient and simple, and its benefits so pronounced that people have only to be acquainted with the movement to become its supporters. The task before co-operators, official and non official, is, therefore, to take the message of co-operation to as many sections of our people as possible and to help the organisation of co-operatives among them so that the benefits of the Movement will reach the widest sections of the population. Only if efforts are made in these directions will it be possible for Co-operation to fulfil the promise contained in its vast potentialities as an instrument of social progress unrivalled by any comparable system of democratic organisation.

ALL INDIA CO-OPERATIVE WEEK

NOV. 5—11, 1955

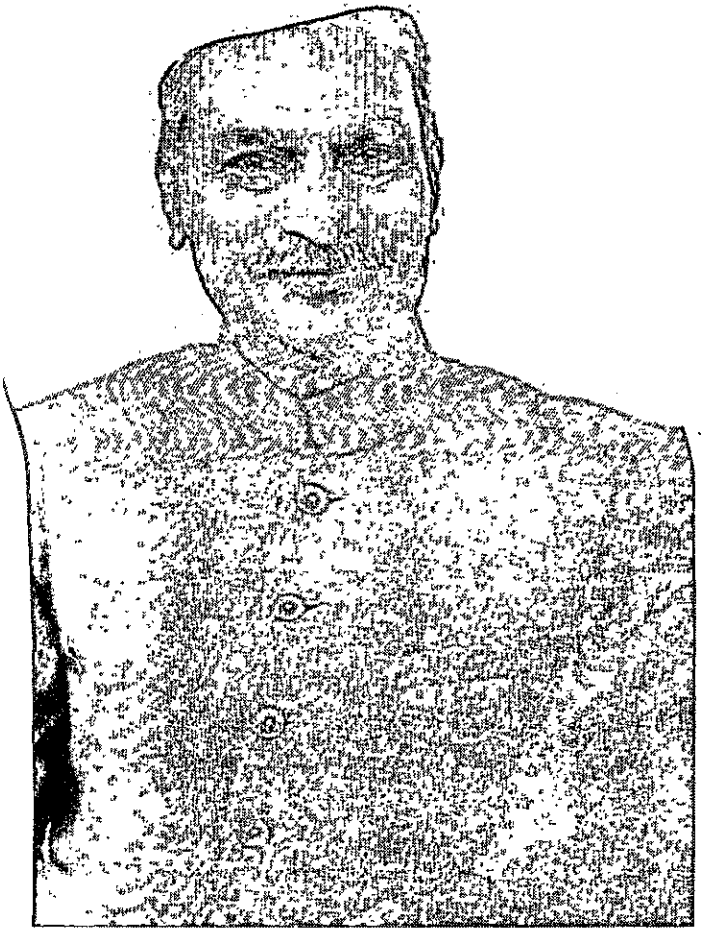
Each for all and all for each

Issued by
the Press Information Bureau
for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Each for all
and all for each

THE IDEA BEHIND

The celebration of the Co-operative Week commencing from the 5th of November, which is the All-India Co-operative Day, is intended to focus attention on the ideals of self-help and mutual help for which the movement stands, and the varied uses to which it can be put in shaping the economic life of the country based on these ideals. This booklet gives the summary of the messages received in this connection.



RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN,
NEW DELHI.

22nd October 1955.

The Co-operative Movement has taken strong roots in our country since its birth about fifty years ago. But we must not be complacent about our achievements, for, in a country like ours consisting of more than 80 per cent rural population, it goes without saying that Co-operation is vital for the very existence of our agricultural population and their emancipation from chronic indebtedness. The Co-operative Movement based as it is on the union of persons of small means who have no individual credit-worthiness is perhaps the only means of economic stability of the society. It should be therefore the endeavour of every one to popularise the movement and introduce it at every level of our social life for the good of the greatest number of people and to participate in the expansion of its activities. It need not be emphasized that for the success of the movement it is essential to guard against any tendencies which would retard the movement. I send my best wishes for the success of the Co-operation Week.

Rajendra Prasad

PRESIDENT.

From The Prime Minister

We live in an age of conferences. Everything must have a conference, and people from the far ends of India gather together to discuss some subject of more or less importance. I have no doubt that conferences are necessary, and good work is done. But some times I wonder if we do not overdo this kind of thing or, rather, if we do not spend more time in conferring and less in acting.

But there can be no doubt that the subject of co-operation is of vital importance. The National Congress laid down long ago that its objective was a co-operative Commonwealth. What exactly that means might be difficult to define, but the broad approach was clear enough. It was to apply the co-operative principle not only to its limited field but to the larger functioning of government and national activities.

We have had co-operative societies in various parts of India for a long time past and in some places a measure of progress has been made. But the general picture is not satisfactory, and co-operation has been thought of in a very limited sense. Also, the laws, rules and regulations governing the co-operative movement are so rigid that advance and progress are difficult.

If there is one subject more than another, which requires an enthusiastic approach, full of faith and a crusading zeal, it is that of co-operation. The moment this becomes just a matter of official routine, with no particular urge in those who are responsible for it, then it is a lifeless thing.

We have arrived at a stage when we have to get out of the old, narrow grooves of thought and work. We have now to put some dynamism in our activities and to give up the red-tape approach completely. A person in charge of this co-operative movement should not be just anybody, but one who has the training and the

enthusiasm for this kind of work. He must have the public approach and the capacity to win the confidence of the public. An officer always surrounded by the four walls of his office and dealing distantly with this living problem is no good.

The old acquisitive economy is not the ideal we aim at. We have stated clearly that we want to build a socialist pattern of society. That pattern is intimately related to co-operation in various fields. Indeed, the principle of co-operation should govern human as well as national relations.

I wish success to the Co-operative Movement in India.

Jawaharlal Nehru

The Only Solution

India with its teeming millions of tillers-of-soil and artisan workers in cottages and households, stands to benefit the most by co operative working. The petty cultivator needs credit. He also needs help in buying commodities he needs and marketing of surplus produce. The small artisan and worker need organisation in the supply of raw material and tools, manufacture of goods and sale of his products. The more I have thought, the more I feel convinced that the co-operative form of enterprise alone can solve the problem of the small cultivator and the small industrial worker.

I am confident that this occasion will be used by all workers in the Movement to explain the true import of the programme of co-operative development which co-operators and the government have decided to launch in the coming years. I am sure that with the amalgam of the best in the officials and non-officials and goodwill and co-operation between them, we shall be able to build a healthy and strong Co-operative structure.

Ajit Prasad Jain
Minister for Food & Agriculture
Government of India

A Way of Life

Whether we succeed or fail in our attempt, we have no other alternative but to adopt the co-operative method in every possible field of endeavour. No effort in this cause, therefore, is either too little or too great, because Co-operation is a national need. In the circumstances and times in which we live this need is paramount and imperative.

I am confident that we will take Co-operation out of the humdrum departmental routine and make it, as it ought to be, a vital living force in the life of the people. With this end in view, we have planned to launch a vigorous drive to explain the place and importance of Co-operation in every branch of activity and to create as far as possible an atmosphere in the country in which Co-operation will take deeper root and will attract more people.

Where producers and consumers are co-operatively organised, the area of competition is reduced ; there is a greater possibility of gauging demand and assessing supply more accurately, and thus the system itself automatically produces those adjustments which prevent undue fluctuations and help to keep the economy on an even keel.

In a country where capital is scarce and labour abundant, unrestricted competition will subject the economy to greater stresses and produce those inequalities of employment opportunities and income satisfaction

which ultimately cannot but lead to economic and social disaster. Co-operation, in such conditions, is a necessity.

Unfortunately, like every other democratic virtue, the co-operative way of life cannot be produced to order; it can be acquired only by education, by systematic cultivation and patient practice. The process may be long, but the result will be abiding. **The appeal has to go forth to every man and woman in every walk of life, to the scholars in their schools, to the tiller of the soil, the artisan in his home, the operative in the factory, to those large classes of consumers, the bulk of whom belong to the middle and the lower ranks, who throng the cities and towns and for whom the daily necessities of life are hard to get at prices within their reach and in the quality which they need.**

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh
Minister, Agriculture

People's Movement

I am very glad to know that you are doing your best for promoting the Co-operative Movement. I have had a feeling that though this movement started years ago, for a long time it was not a success. It is, therefore, a pleasure to know that you are going all out for enlisting public support and sympathy for the movement.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
Vice President of India

Basis of Welfare State

For a long time to come the basis of our economy will continue to be rural and co-operative effort embracing most of the socio-economic activities of the bulk of these people will undoubtedly help in reaching the objectives of a Welfare State on socialistic pattern in the minimum time possible.

The whole co-operative campaign has to be rejuvenated, and while, to start with, official support to some extent cannot be done away with in the existing conditions, more and more of non-officials and men of social spirit will have to be brought into the picture, so that the mechanism is ultimately run entirely on co-operative lines without official props or inspiration.

The suggestion of the Credit Survey Committee that Co-operative credit should be largely extended and expanded deserves full support. Warehouses and storage for agricultural products built in large numbers may obviate the necessity of a price support policy which sometimes becomes necessary in the interest of the agriculturists. The co-operative idea can also be expanded to cover almost all the other rural economic activities.

The idea of pilot projects for studying the difficulties that are likely to be encouraged and removed before large scale effort is put into motion in the Second Plan period and of launching a nationwide publicity campaign for this purpose, is apt and timely. I wish your plan full success.

G. B. Pant
Minister, Home Affairs.

Vital to Second Five-Year Plan

I am very glad to know that a Co-operative Week is being celebrated this year all over India, commencing from the 5th November, 1955, which is the All-India Co-operators' Day. For the success of any measures that the Government have in mind for raising the standard of living, especially of the rural population, during the second Five-Year Plan, it is essential that the Co-operative Movement becomes a vigorous vital force. In every field of its activity, whether it is rural credit, the marketing of produce, the securing of essential raw materials or the organization of household and hand industries, co-operation faces a challenge which must be met if faith in it is to survive.

While co-operation is a noble idea, its success postulates a great deal of hard work. **It is in the field of organization and operation, not in principles or ideas, that co-operation will have to make significant progress in the second Five-Year Plan.** In this task all men of good-will must take an interest; and I hope that the celebration of the Co-operative Week all over India will bring together like-minded people at all levels and enable them to get together and collaborate for the vindication and success of the movement.

C. D. Deshmukh
Minister, Finance

Co-operative Thought and Action

To help stabilize prices of essential commodities, to enforce efficient and rapid methods of disposal of rural produce, to organise equitable distribution so that the peasant may obtain his requirements without undue difficulty or loss of money, and above all, to instil in him and promote, in all ways possible, a spirit of co-operative thinking and activity, it is time that we took the necessary steps to establish on sound lines "Co-operatives" all over the country.

Amrit Kaur
Minister, Health

A Worker's Movement

If our vision of a socialistic pattern of society has to materialise quickly, Co-operative principles will have to govern our economic life to a far greater extent than at present.

Co-operatives should be developed at all levels and in several economic activities. These are particularly useful in the case of industrial workers in fields such as, credit, housing, distributive trades. "Co-ops" would be of considerable assistance to the trade union movement also. I would therefore appeal to the workers to organise co-operatives and to support them to the utmost extent practicable.

Khandubhai K. Desai
Minister, Labour

Spirit of the Age

I believe co-operation has to be the spirit of the age, if democracy and Welfare State are to advance in the rural areas of the country. **Co-operation is not a mere matter of forms or rules. It is a matter of heart and spirit.**

G. V. Mavalankar
Speaker, Lok Sabha

Key to Economic Freedom

The key to economic freedom lies in the Co-operative Movement which stands for the democratic approach in the sphere of economics and lays emphasis on the principle of self-help and mutual help. The co-operative system will enable us to prevent concentration of wealth, and the power and influence that go with it, in the hands of a few, and provide a solid base for the functioning of democracy in our country.

We are now almost on the thresh-hold of the Second Five-Year Plan, and I look forward to the day when most of our economic activities will be managed through co-operatives, and the exploitation of one class by another will cease, and there will be equal opportunities for all in the economic as in the political sphere.

S. K. Sinha
Chief Minister, Bihar

Message of Hope

The celebration of the Co-operation Week has been most opportune at a time when the country is undergoing a vast change in its social and economic set up where the ideal of mutual help and co-operation and the co-operative form of management are destined to play an important role.

Let this week carry the message of hope and confidence to every door and inspire one and all to join this great movement so that we may succeed in making our country a Co-operative Commonwealth in fact as well as in name.

Bishnu Ram Medhi
Chief Minister, Assam

Socialist Pattern of Society

In India, Co-operation has a very important role to play. Ours is an economy which is peculiarly suited for organising on co-operative lines, particularly in view of our ideal of building a socialist pattern of society in the country.

I hope the Co-operative Week, which is being organised throughout the country, will give the Co-operative Movement the necessary impetus.

Gurmukh Nihal Singh
Chief Minister, Delhi

The Economic Democracy

If socialist economy is to be integrated with political democracy, the development of co-operation to the widest extent is of fundamental importance. As the private sector of economy shrinks, if its place is to be assumed only by State enterprise, we shall be moving towards a bureaucratic State in which most people will be official employees. This, in the last analysis, will be a negation of political democracy. The correct solution is to confine the State sector in our economy to certain fields which are too big and costly for co operative enterprise. In all other sectors like agriculture, marketing, wholesale and retail trade, medium, small-scale and cottage industries, the co-operative movement offers the most promising field of development.

K. Santhanam
Lieut. Governor, Vindhya Pradesh

Co-operative Commonwealth

Provided we can put up proper management, I am sure Co-operatives will play an important role in rural development works, particularly in rural finance. Apart from the agricultural credit, warehousing and marketing arrangements are also to be made on co-operative basis.

When all these will function properly, only then we can expect to have a co-operative common-wealth established in India.

A. C. Guha
Minister, Revenue & Defence Expenditure

Main Instrument of Economic Policy

Co-operation, rightly understood and worked, will be the principal means of securing the ends of our economic policy in most spheres of activity. For, it is the one method which keeps individual freedom and collective responsibility in proper balance and thus helps us achieve abundance without sacrifice of dignity. It is, however, a task which is by no means easy. Not merely the two lakhs of existing societies and one and a half crores of membership will have to be activised, but an intensive and sustained campaign will have to be launched to extend the boundaries of co-operative organisation and strengthen its structure through larger and more loyal membership.

In the last resort, the strength of the movement will be the strength of the common member, and unless this is built up through thrift, and productive effort, no amount of outside aid will succeed in keeping the movement alive.

Manilal C Shah
Minister, Revenue & Civil Expenditure

Our Ancient Ideals

In a world that is fast being transformed under our eyes, we are progressively becoming aware that the days of unrestricted and aggressive capitalism are numbered-while, at the same time, it is being increasingly realised that with our background and with our age-long traditions, any totalitarian or wholly collectivist system of Government and enterprise is bound to be unhelpful. The only legitimate form of collaboration for the purpose of advancing the commonweal is to be found in the Co-operative Movement. This Movement is quite in consonance with the ancient ideals of land-holding and Trade Guild and mercantile enterprise in our country.

Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar
Vice Chancellor, Benares Hindu University

Dedication to Co-operative Faith

In a country where individual resources are small and numbers are many, the only way to develop the country is through co-operative organisation.

Each co-operator can make a fresh resolution on the All-India Co operative Day to play his part and help in building the temple of co-operation for our country.

R. G. Saraiya
Chairman, State Co-operative Bank, Bombay

Co-operation in Industry and Trade

After the decision to have a socialist pattern of society, it has become necessary to have some form of organization both for industry as well as trade and also in agriculture to organize co-operatives throughout the country.

K. P. Tripathi
General Secretary,
Indian National Trade Union Congress

Popular Movement

Even if the problems of the Welfare State could be resolved without much difficulty on the administrative level, the problem of transforming it into an agency for carrying the people forward to a socialist pattern of society abides. We can ill afford to be satisfied with a co-operative policy. It has to be converted into a movement, for which a popular movement is the basic condition. The Co-operative Day should help in making the people realise, at least partly that it is they who are to take the initiative and the State to offer gentle assistance.

Dr. Zakir Husain
Vice-Chancellor,
Muslim University, Aligarh

Education in Co-operation

The main difficulty in the way of the success of the movement seems to be the lack of trained personnel and

band of selfless workers with proper education and knowledge of the achievements of co-operative movement in other countries, a proper atmosphere can be created in our country also.

S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao
Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha

Rural Transformation

Co-operatives must play a new and enlarged role as one of the main instruments for transforming the rural economy. There is no sphere of human endeavour in which the co-operative method will not produce fruitful results. The State is now eager to help it and it is hoped that non-official enthusiasm will be forthcoming in abundant measure.

B. C. Roy
Chief Minister, West Bengal

Building of Character

For co-operation to prove successful, it is not merely the change of ideal or the change of object that is going to work wonders, but it is the change of character alone which can produce results. In the aggregate, one fact emerges as certain and inevitably true, namely, that every trade, every little calling, every small business must be taken up and entrusted to honest workers. It is not only necessary to have a co-operative shop, but it is also necessary to run it by men of character as well as capacity.

B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
Governor, Madhya Pradesh

A Moral Movement

Co-operation is no longer a copy book axiom or text book theory. It is a living force. Equality of all, voluntary association, democratic control, distributive justice, self-help through mutual help and universal brotherhood are highlights of co-operation. Co-operation is, thus, a moral movement as well.

Bajrang Bahadur Singh Bhadri
Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh

Co-operation with Equity

What we need is co-operation with equity, co-operation, not on the basis of "what the traffic can bear", but on the basis of "cost of service".

On this Co-operative Day we must take a vow to co-operate to patronise co-operative products ourselves first, to take a living interest in the working of societies in our neighbourhood, above all to practise what we preach.

B. N. Jha
Vice-Chancellor, University of Allahabad

Social Discipline

Apart from being an instrument of economic improvement, co-operation is a social discipline of the

highest value to organised societies. It inspires mutual trust, creates spirit of service, promotes an outlook for collective welfare, and brings home the realisation that an individual is but a part of the whole society.

R. R. Diwakar
Governor, Bihar

Co-operation and the State

State partnership in co-operative organisations at all levels and integration of credit with the other economic activities of the cultivator will enable the co-operative movement to become a more potent and effective instrument of rural reconstruction. The Co-operative Week gives all co-operators, officials and non-officials alike, an opportunity to dedicate themselves anew in the great ideals of co-operation and to get prepared for the great tasks that lie ahead of them in the second Five-Year Plan Period.

K. Kamraj
Chief Minister, Madras

OUR TARGETS

By the year 1960-61 :

*It is proposed to organise 12,000 large-sized primary agricultural credit societies by reorganising the existing small societies and establishing new societies, so that the total number of societies will be about one lakh.

*The Central Co-operative Banks will be strengthened and 20 new Central Banks will be established.

*All Part 'A' and Part 'B' States will have State (Apex) Co-operative Banks, as also Central Land Mortgage Banks.

*The societies will advance annually short-term and medium-term loans of the order of Rs. 150 crores and 50 crores respectively, and long-term loans of Rs. 25 crores annually.

*These societies are expected to meet 30 per cent of the rural credit needs and cover about one third of the villages.

*About 1,500 primary marketing societies will be organised.

*About 5,000 godowns will be constructed for the larger-sized primary credit societies and 1,200 godowns for the primary marketing societies. In addition, the Central and State Ware-housing Corporations are expected to construct about 350 large-sized warehouses.

*Expansion of training arrangements will give about 300 higher grade trained officers during the period and 1,500 trained personnel for employment in the intermediate category of service in the co operative departments and institutions.

"There will also become available about 3,000 trained personnel annually for service in the subordinate ranks. In addition, about 4,000 co-operative trained officers will also become available for service as Block Level Co-operative Officers in the National Extension Service Blocks."

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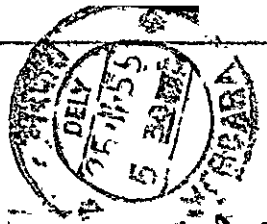

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Sanction is accorded to incur an expenditure of Rs. 10/3/- (Rupees ten and annas three) only, towards the annual subscription including the money order commision, for the quarterly issues of the Journal on Public Administration, Commencing from the quarter July - September, 1955 to April - June, 1956, for use in the Education office.

The expenditure will be debited to the head "37 - Education - General - (i) Inspection - 4 - Contingencies - Office expenses and Miscellaneous", in the Coorg State Budget for the year 1955-56.

By order of the C.C.

for Chief Secretary.

(P.T.O

To -

1) The A. G, Mysore, Bangalore,
through the Finance Dept. Coorg.

2) The Finance Secretary, Coorg.

3) The T. Coorg.

4). The State Educational Officer,
Coorg, with reference to his letter
No. R. E. Dis. 8714, dated the 11th/16th, Nov.
Nov. 1955.

5) The bill Clerk, Chief Secretariat,
for ~~information~~ ~~necessary action~~

29/XI/55.

30-11-55

GOVERNMENT OF COORG
CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

No. E.1/7059/55-56.

Madikeri, the 6th December, 1955.

SUBJECT: - PUBLIC OPINION ENTITLED "INDIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION" - SANCTION OF -

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O R D E R.

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The expenditure will be debited to the head "37 - Education - A - General- (1) Inspection.4 - Contingencies - Office expenses and Miscellaneous", in the Coorg State Budget for the year 1955-56.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

o/c. [illegible]
(L.... DEVAIAH)
CHIEF SECRETARY.

Copy to the Accountant General, Mysore, Bangalore, through the Finance Secretary to the Government of Coorg.

Copy to the Finance Secretary to the Government of Coorg.

Copy to the Treasury Officer, Coorg.

Copy to the State Educational Officer, Coorg, with reference to his letter No.A.C..1s.6714, dated the 11th/16th November, 1955.

Copy to the Bill Clerk, Chief Secretariat, for information.

'mm'/5-12-'55.

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Sapru House, Barakhamba Road
NEW DELHI-1

S.M.U

Ref. No. I-161/4 *Dated* 22nd November 1955.

The Chief Secretary,
Govt. of Coorg,
MERCARA.

Dear Sir,

We acknowledge with thanks your letter

(Y) No.A.6/14481/55 of 18th November and the M.O. for Rs.10/- D.Dis.489/55 mentioned therein towards the annual subscription of our Journal for a period of one year commencing from July 1955, and a receipt No.155 dated 22-11-55 for the same is enclosed herewith,

We are sending under separate cover the Journal for the quarter July-Sept. 1955 (Vol.1,No.3) as per your instructions.

Submitted for perusal. May be filed

The Journal has been received on 29-11-55, and submitted for perusal along with the papers.

Yours faithfully,

(R.G. Mulgund)
Administrative Officer.

Encl: 1

13/12/55. 13.12.55

21/12

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